Gazette of the United States.

[No. LVII.] WEDNESDAY, October 28, 1789. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

PLAN

Of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Published at the SEAT *of the* NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

CONTAINING,

I. EARLY and authentic Accounts of the PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS—its LAWS, ACTS, and RESOLUTIONS, communicated so as to form an *HISTORY of the TRANSACTIONS of the NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.*

II. IMPARTIAL SKETCHES of the DEBATES of CONGRESS.

III. ESSAYS on the great subjects of Government; also upon the *national* and *local* Rights of the AMERICAN CITIZENS, as founded upon the National or State Constitutions; also upon every other Subject, which may appear suitable for newspaper discussion.

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X. The STATE of the FUNDS—Courses of Exchange—Prices Current, &c.

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Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; also at No. 9, Maiden-Lane, *near the* Oswego-Market, New-York.

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important Crisis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with Events of the greatest magnitude—to strengthen and complete the UNION of the States—to extend and protect their COMMERCE, under *equal* Treaties yet to be formed—to explore and arrange the NATIONAL FUNDS—to restore and establish the PUBLIC CREDIT—and *ALL* under the auspices of an untried System of Government, will require the ENERGIES of the Patriots and Sages of our Country—*Hence the propriety of encreasing the Mediums of Knowege and Information.*

AMERICA, from this period, begins a new Era in her national existence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—The wisdom and folly—the misery and prosperity of the EMPIRES, STATES, and KINGDOMS, which have had their day upon the great Theatre of Time, and are now no more, suggest the most important Mementos—These, with the rapid series of Events, in which our own Country has been so deeply interested, have taught the enlightened Citizens of the United States, that FREEDOM and GOVERNMENT—LIBERTY and LAWS, are inseparable.

This Conviction has led to the adoption of the New Constitution; for however, VARIOUS the Sentiments, respecting the MERITS of this System, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the necessity that exists, of an EFFICIENT FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

A paper, therefore, established upon NATIONAL, INDEPENDENT, and IMPARTIAL PRINCIPLES—which shall take up the premised Articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is presumed, will be highly interesting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this Publication is determined to leave no avenue of informaton unexplored:—He solicits the assistance of Persons of leisure and abilities—which, united with his own assiduity, he flatters himself will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due respect, the public's humble servant, *THE EDITOR.*

POSTSCRIPT.

SIX Months have now elapsed since this paper was ushered into existence—how far the spirit of the plan has been exhibited, and adhered to, is not for the Editor to say.—A generous and candid public has awarded its approbation, by a subscription which is said to be more extensive than usual on similar occasions.—An acknowledgement of the favor is therefore due from the publisher.—The expence attending an undertaking of this kind is always great; in the present instance, it has not been counterbalanced by any of the customary receipts on account of advertisements,—the object being an extensive circulation, the Editor conceiving that their insertion would have counteracted that part of his plan, has never admitted any. This consideration if it was necessary to be suggested, would point out the importance of punctuality on the part of the subscribers—it appears to have been very generally attended to, as the payments have been unusually prompt.

It is necessary to observe that the number of names which have honored the subscription, is not sufficient to defray the expence of the publication, and to afford the Editor a competent support, on a supposition that the whole shouldbe collected.—Additional subscriptions are therefore solicited; and when it is considered, that the paper is new in its construction; contains intelligence of the most interesting nature; abounds with more originality than any other periodical publication; and, viewed as a miscellany, is cheaper than any magazine, register, &c. it can not be doubted but that it will receive an adequate patronage.

In the present number, the publication of the Journals of the Senate is commenced. As there is no gallery to the Senate Chamber, all that can be known of the proceedings of that Most Honorable branch of the National Legislature, is from their Journals; in this view of the subject, it is supposed they will be interesting to the public. The price of the Laws and the Journals of the two Houses only, which will be given in the course of one year, amounts to more than the subscription.

The Editor is determined to prosecute the publication, upon its original principles: He hopes to make it more interesting, by the communications of his ingenious correspondents: He solicits the aid of every friend to science, freedom and government: And such speculations as bear a friendly aspect to the peace, honor and prosperity of our rising nation, will be received withgratitude by the public's humble servant

JOHN FENNO.

NEW-YORK, *October* 14, 1789.

☞ *WANTED, to complete Files of this paper, numbers* 30, 40, 43, 44, 46, *and* 48: *Six pence each will be paid for either of those numbers at the office of the Editor.—* *October* 24.

THE TABLET.—No. LVII.

"The instinct of sovereignty in our nature, and the waywardness of infants which is the consequence of it, discover themselves with the least glimmering of understanding; and those children, which are most neglected and the least taught, are always the most stubborn and obstinate; and none are more unruly or fonder of following their own will, than those that are least capable of governing themselves."

I HAVE, in more than one of my speculations, offered remarks much of the same nature with those contained in this number. The subject, in my apprehension of it, is an interesting one. Wherever we turn our eyes, we behold striking demonstrations, that *all men are in nature tyrants.* It is so universal and instinctive a propensity, as justly to be denominated one of the strongest characteristics of human nature. If I am enquired of, why I endeavor to enforce so evident a truth, I will inform the reader, that it is not so much to fix the doctrine itself, as to deduce some useful inferences.

Men are perpetually calling government a necessary evil. The epithet is not fairly applied. Government is instituted as a remedy against an unavoidable evil, which exists in the natural constitution of man. It is true the remedy does not always produce the full effect intended; but it is only because the evil is too deeply fixed to admit of a cure. Government must not therefore itself be called an evil, merely because there are some evils, which it has not power to remove. If society is oppressed with tyranny, or agitated with sedition, it only shews that the lusts and passions of men are not altogether restrained by civil institutions. Men are acting agreeably to the impulse of their nature. The government under which such mischiefs happen is not capable of controling entirely the excesses to which men are naturally prone. The enormities however would be far greater, were they not subject to some restraint, by the operation of the government. We are too fond of paying compliments to human nature, and therefore transfer the blame from ourselves to causes where it should not be fixed.

Man must be made an artificial being before it can be safe living with him. This inculcates the necessity of education. Ignorance is the foundation of most of the political calamities which ever overwhelmed the world. I do not mean that ignorant men have done the mischief. They have only suffered it to be done. Wicked and artful men, which are always to be found in all situations of society, can give scope to their inclinations, where the people are untaught in moral duties and civil privileges. Unless men are ignorant and unenlightened, no monstrous mischief can take place; and in this view, ignorance may be said to be the foundation of all political evil.—There can be no danger of losing liberty where the people have knowlege. A wise community guards itself equally against tyrants and incendiaries; and it likewise guards individuals against the oppressions which they are, by nature, prone to exercise over one another. In such a situation the positive blessings of government are apparent; because civilized, well-informed men are capable of being well-governed. In a worse state of society, men are a greater evil to each other, and therefore they call the government an evil, by way of compliment to themselves.

It is of importance that mankind become sensible of this truth; that bad men can never have a good government, and that men always will be bad, till laws and education make them good.—Nothing places the advantages of good laws and institutions in a stronger point of light, than that they are capable of encreasing the desire to possess property, at the same time that they create an abhorrence to acquire it unjustly. In a state of nature, the desires of a man are few, and it is well they are so; for few as they are, he often commits terrible outrages to gratify them. In a state, any degree civilized, it is true the appetites of a man are more keen, and the objects of his wishes more numerous, and they safely may be so; for he will seldom dare or desire to lay violent or unjust hands on the property of another, for the sake of encreasing his own. And yet there are many people who are incessantly stigmatizing government with odious epithets. If men will look into the subject, and trace effects to their proper source, they will know better by what names to call things.

FRENCH INSCRIPTION

TO the French Almanack for the year 1787, is a Frontispiece representing France seated on the Throne of Royalty, and Taking by the hand the Genius of America, with the following expressive motto:

Homage des Americaines à la France, sous la regne de Louis XVI. Pacificateur des deux Mondes!

MR. ADAMS'S LETTERS.

LETTER V.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 9, 1780.

SIR,

THE fifth enquiry is, *"Whether a voluntary revolt of any one or more of the States in the American Confederation is to be apprehended: And if one or more were to revolt, whether the others would not be able to defend themselves?"*

This is a very judicious and material question. I conceive that the answer to it is easy and decisive. There is not the least danger of a voluntary revolt of any one State in the Union. It is difficult to prove a negative, however; and still more difficult to prove a future negative. Let us, however, consider the subject a little.

Which State is the most likely to revolt, or submit? Is it the most ancient colony, as Virginia, or the Massachusetts? Is it the most numerous and powerful, as Virginia, Massachusetts, or Pennsylvania? I believe nobody will say, that any one of these great States will take the lead in a revolt, or a voluntary submission.

Will it be the smallest and weakest States, that will be most likely to give up voluntarily? In order to satisfy ourselves of this, let us consider what has happened; and by the knowlege of what has passed, we may judge of what is to come.

The three smallest States are Rhode-Island, Georgia, and Delaware.

The English have plainly had it in view to bring one of these States to a submission, and have accordingly directed very great forces against them.

Let us begin with Rhode-Island. In the latter end of the year 1776, General Howe sent a large army of near seven thousand men, by sea, under a strong convoy of men of war, detached by Lord Howe, to take possession of Newport, the capital of Rhode-Island. Newport stands upon an island, and was neither fortified nor garrisoned sufficiently to defend itself against so powerful a fleet and army, and therefore the English made themselves masters of the place. But what advantage did they derive from it? Did the colony of Rhode-Island, small as it is, submit? So far from it, that they were rendered the more eager to resist; and an army was assembled at Providence, which confined the English to the prison of Rhode-Island, until the fall of the year 1779, when they were obliged to evacuate it, and our army entered it in triumph.

The next little State which the English attempted was Delaware. This State consists of three counties only, situated upon the river Delaware, below Philadelphia, and is most exposed to the English men of war of any of the States, because they are open to invasion not only upon the ocean, but all along the river Delaware. It contains not more than thirty thousand souls. When the English got possession of Philadelphia, and had the command of the whole navigation of the Delaware, these people were more in the power of the English than any part of America ever was, and the English generals, admirals, commanders, and all the tories, used all their arts to seduce this little State; but they could not succeed; they never could get the appearance of a government erected under the King's authority.—The people continued their delegation in Congress, and continued to elect their Governors, Senate, and Assemblies, under their new constitution, and to furnish their quota to the continental army, and their proportion to the militia, until the English were obliged to evacuate Philadelphia.—There are besides, in this little State, from various causes, more tories, in proportion, than in any other. And as this State stood immoveable, I think we have no reason to fear a voluntary submission of any other.

The next small State that was attempted was Georgia.—This State is situated at the southern extremity of all, and at such a distance from all the rest, and such difficulties of communication, being above an hundred miles from Charleston, in South-Carolina, that it was impossible for the neighbouring States to afford them any assistance. The English invaded this little State, and took the Capital, Savanna, and have held it to this day: But this acquisition has not been followed by any submission of the province; on the contrary, they continue their delegates in Congress, and their new officers of government. This province, moreover, was more immediately the child of England than any other; the settlement of it cost England more than all the rest, from whence one might expect they would have more friends here than any where.

New-Jersey is one of the middling-sized States.—New-Jersey had a large British army in Philadelphia, which is on one side of them, and another in New-York, which is the other side, and

the British army has marched quite through it; and the English have used every policy of flattery, of terror, and severity, but all in vain, and worse than in vain; all has conspired to make the people of New-Jersey some of the most brave and skilful to resist them.

New-York, before the commencement of hostilities, was supposed to be the most luke warm of the middle States, in the opposition to the designs of the English. The English armies have invaded it from Canada and from the ocean, and have long been in possession of three islands, New-York Island, Long-Island, and Staten-Island; yet the rest of that Province has stood immoveable, through all the varieties of the fortune of war, for four years, and increases in zeal and unanimity every year.

I think, therefore, there is not a possibility, that any one of the Thirteen States should ever voluntarily revolt or submit.

The efforts and exertions of General Howe, in New-York, Long-Island, Staten-Island, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to obtain recruits; the vast expence that he put his pay-master to in appointing new corps of officers, even general officers: the pains they took to inlist men, among all the stragglers of those countries, and among many thousands of prisoners which they then had in their hands;—all these measures obtaining but three thousand six hundred men, and very few of these Americans, according to General Howe's own account, shews, I think, to a demonstration, that no voluntary revolt or submission is ever to be apprehended.

But even supposing Rhode-Island should submit, what could this small colony of fifty thousand souls do, in the midst of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire?

Supposing Delaware, thirty thousand souls, should submit, what influence could it have upon the great States of New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, among which it lies?

If Georgia, at the extremity of all, should submit, what influence could this little society of thirty thousand souls have upon the two Carolinas and Virginia? The colonies are at such vast distances from one another, and the country is so fortified every where, by rivers, mountains, and forests, that the conquest or submission of one part has no influence upon the rest.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN ADAMS.

MR. CALKOEN.

EROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, August 12.

The Britons of France, in whose country the city of Nantz lies, appear wisely to be as careful of the rights of the Crown, as they are of the rights of the People; and to be as ready to support the former, as they are determined to maintain the latter.

Carefully avoiding the wild chimeras of modern reformers, who would either abolish monarchy totally, or leave it a mere empty name, they think the prerogatives of the Crown not only compatible with the liberties of the people, but absolutely necessary to the preservation of those liberties.

They also take care, lest certain revolutionists should suffer themselves to be carried away by notions of ambition, that they abhor the idea of taking the crown from him who at present wears it, or from those upon whom the inheritance of it is entailed by law.

A short extract from the Nantz address will clearly shew both their wisdom and their spirit:—

"The city of Nantz having had the advantage of being one of the first in the kingdom, to raise its voice to claim and assert the unalienable rights of the people, feels itself bound to manifest, in the most striking manner, its attachment to the privileges which the National Assembly has so nobly and so courageously asserted.

"It therefore eagerly embraces this opportunity to declare, that it adopts, and will most stedfastly adhere to, not only your resolution of the 17th of June, but to all those that followed it.

"That the interest of the people of this country is inseparable from that of their Sovereign, and that they never will be able to shake off the yoke under which they have so long groaned, but by giving the greatest vigour to the executive power, the citizens of Nantz swear upon the Altar of their Country, in the presence of the dreadful and common Judge both of Kings and Subjects, that they will maintain the Royal Authority belonging to the Crown, and will resist, to the utmost of their power, the attempts of those who may be daring enough to wish to divide it with any body of men whatever.

"Full of gratitude to a long line of Kings, who strove to break the chains made for man in ages of barbarism, and to restore him to the dignity of his nature—

"Penetrated with the most profound respect for the virtues of the beneficent Prince who has restored to France her National Assemblies and who feels that the rights of the Crown, and the rights and property of the subject, stand upon one and the same foundation—the Citizens of Nantz instruct their Representatives to proclaim the respectful homage of their inviolable loyalty and fidelity to the Family upon the Throne, and their love for the Patriot King whom God has given them.

"They raise their hands to Heaven, and thus solemnly swear, that they are ready to sacrifice their fortunes, and to spill even the last drop of their blood, to maintain the scepter in the House of Bourbon.

"In the same manner, they solemnly swear, that they are ready to make the same sacrifices to support the resolutions of your august Assembly, and to defend the liberty of the French Nation, whose greatest enemies have been the enemies of Kings.

"They call for vengeance on the heads of those who are wicked enough to calumniate a loyal nation, and a faithful people.

"The Citizens of Nantz think it a sacred duty to pay homage to the zeal, the understanding, and patriotism of the National Assembly.

"Should attempts he made to lay snares round you, or to stagger you either by terror of menaces, or the seduction of intrigue, look behind you, and you will see twenty-five millions of people, with their eyes fixed upon you, and waiting in silence to hear from you what is to be their lot, and that of their posterity.

"At this sight, your courage rising to the dignity of the august character, no less sacred than that of the priesthood, with which your Country has invested you, you will slight all menaces and seduction in contemplating the majesty of the first People in the Universe.

"You will think then only of the blessings that will attend you when you return individually among your fellow citizens, to proclaim their recovered liberty, and the beneficent acts of a beloved Sovereign, who cannot long be deceived.—

"Who, emulous of the glory of Louis XII, and of his own renowned ancestor Henry IV. and wishing to tread their steps, feels the true greatness of a Monarch is to reign over a free people.

"In a word, who knows that the law, that emanation of Divine Wisdom, ought to be respected by Sovereigns themselves, if they know their own interests."

As the late insurrections in France very naturally occupy all conversation, this short sketch of the Royal Family of that Kingdom may not be unacceptable to the generality of the public:

Louis XVI is now about thirty-three years of age; he ascended the throne of his grand-father about seventeen, and shortly afterwards married a sister of the present Emperor of Germany.

When he was first married, he was thin to a degree of particular observation; but being naturally of a mild, quiescent temper, and indulging in the pleasures of the table, he is now, perhaps one of the fattest men in his dominions.

To counteract this in some degree, he rises early, and almost daily takes the diversion of the chace; but from dinner till bed-time indulges, with the intervention of hardly any other business than the signing dispatches, &c.

He has had four children, two of whom are dead. His present family consists of the Dauphin, a child of about six years old, and a princess.

The Queen is nearly about the King's age, has much majesty and vivacity in her port, and is on the whole reckoned one of the finest women in France.

Monsieur, the King's next brother, is nearly as fat as the Sovereign, and was in the beginning of the present troubles rather a favorite with the people.

The Count d'Artois, the King's second brother, is a tall, well-moulded, elegant figure, with much vivacity and decision in his character. He rendered himself unpopular in the first meeting of the Notables, and seems to have increased that unpopularity to a degree of proscription.

The Court party has for several years back been ealled the Queen's, aided by the Count d'Artois: these two were said to have the most prevailing influence on the King in all his measures.

September 3. It excites our wonder when we consider that among two Uncles and three Royal Brothers, there is not one of them whose prudence or œconomy circumscribes his expences within his Princely income: The world seems at present to be in a very tickliish humour.—They should contemplate seriously on the uncertainty of human events, from the examples at present before them in France, and view with trembling eyes the immense debt this Kingdom groans under:—To feed the hypocondriac, and not at all to check the high spirit of unthinking Demigods.

Letter from the Ministers appointed by the King, to M. le Chapelliere President of the National Assembly.

"Sir,—Called by the King to his Council, we are anxious to disclose our sentiments to the National Assembly.

"The marks of attention with which we have been honored from the happy moment of our union, and, above all, our fidelity to the principles of the National Assembly, and our respectful confidence in them, are motives the most sure of giving us courage.

"We cannot for a moment forget, that in order to fulfil truly the intentions of the King we ought ever to have present to our thoughts the great truth, which the National Assembly has pronounced, and which can never be repeated in vain, "that the power and happiness of the King cannot be maintained with dignity, nor established with durability, unless they have for their foundation the good and liberty of the people.

"Condescend Mr. President, to be our interpreter to the Assembly, and offer them, in our name, our sincere protestation, that we will not exercise any public function that shall not do us honor by is principle, and that we shall firmly and steadily govern ourselves by this maxim. We are, with respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servants.

J. G. Arch. de Vienne,
J. M. Arch. de Bourdeaux,
La Tour du Pin."

INTELLIGENCE BY THE LAST MAIL.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 19.

Extract of a letter from Ebenezer, in the state of Georgia, dated June 25, 1789.

"We have still our dreads about us from the copper-coloured sovereign. What our hopes lead us to expect one day, is frustrated the next. The keen part of this community adjudge him artful, political, and rather delusive, but not totally destitute of virtue and magnanimity. Indeed, he seems to expect peace on his own terms: therefore, God only knows when it will be confirmed, unless Congress take the business on themselves.

"The seat of the present disturbances answers now as a rendezvous for European adventurers—therefore, the monarch will be never at a loss for white chieftains of some denomination. They have lately ushered in a new Principal at the head of their renowned tribe of horse, by birth an Irishman—a substitute for one Thompson, an Englishman, who once headed this detachment, and we believe not undeservedly the favorite of the rising genius, except in the case of being suspected of an attrocious crime, that of adultery with one of their squaws of the first consequence, which reduced him to the necessity of decamping and leaving his property, or else lose his life. The present is a man further advanced in years, has been much longer in the country and of good military talents. Different accounts confirm him a perfect tyrant, unawed by compassion, continually embruing his hands in the blood of the innocent, for the ill-gotten plunder."

HALIFAX, October 13.

We are desired by Authority to publish for the information of Masters of Vessels coming into this harbor, that the Block-house on the Citadel-Hill, which was a conspicuous object, is now removed, on account of its ruinous condition. The flag and signal Staff still remains, and may be seen from Sea as usual.

The Hulk also of the large ship sometime since stranded, at the back of Thrum Cape, was beat to pieces in the late storm.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 21.

In the course of a few days THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES is expected to visit this town; the inhabitants of which will undoubtedly feel the most exquisite pleasure from such an event, and testify the same, by shewing their DELIVERER every mark of respect in their power.

BOSTON, October 20.

As it must eventually tend to promote the happiness and glory of the King, and the freedom and felicity of the nation, we cannot but wish, as the first operations of the National Assembly of France have been marked with the same features—that the French Nation may be as happy in establishing a Constitution as their allies the United States of America have been, who now enjoy the *complete operation* of a system of government which has astonished Europe—drawn from its most celebrated Civilians the highest encomiums, and is calculated to promote not only the happiness, honor, and glory of the Union—but essentially to promote the Rights of Mankind.

The Hall of the elegant edifice known by the name of Faneuil-Hall—was previous to the war, ornamented with the portraits of several dignified personages which were either destroyed or taken away by the British, in the time of the siege;—one of them was the full length of George II, King of Great Britain, which was placed before the middle window at the west end of the Hall.

Would it not be a lively and expressive testimonial of our regard and veneration for the illustrious personage, who is momently expected to honor this town with his presence—for the town to request their committee to prepare an address, to express a desire that the President of the United States, would be pleased to permit our ingenious townsman and respected portrait painter (Mr. Johnson) to wait on him for the purpose of taking an exact and full length portrait to be put in the same place where the portrait of the King of Great Britain formerly was; which would add a rich brilliancy to the Hall, and give pleasure to every real friend of America.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

Oct. 21. Preparations are making at Marlborough, for lodging The President, and the escort which will attend him, on Friday next, so that he may be expected in this town on Saturday.

His Excellency the Governor, we are informed, has dispatched an express to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, in order to know on what road he will travel, and when he will arrive in this town, that those preparations may be made to receive him, which the honor and dignity of the State require.

His Excellency the Governor, we are told, has forwarded to THE PRESIDENT of the United States, a meſſage, offering to that ILLUSTRIOUS CHARACTER, the uſe of his ſeat while he ſhall continue in this town.

The VISCOUNTE DE PONTEVES, we are told, has given orders, if it ſhould be agreeable to the citizens of Boſton, that the ACTIVE and SENSIBLE frigates be moored off the end of the Long-Wharf, on the evening of the day when THE PRESIDENT ſhall arrive, WHICH WILL BE SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITHABOVE ONE THOUSAND LANTHORNS EACH.

Major-General BROOKS, we are told, has diſpatched one of his Aids-de-Camp, to meet THE PRESIDENT of the United States, and to requeſt him on his arrival at CAMBRIDGE, to review three brigades of the MIDDLESEX Militia, which will be then aſſembled there. It is ſaid, that this review will exhibit upwards of 1000 men in COMPLETE UNIFORM.

The Committee from the Town's Committee of Arrangements, ſat out yeſterday, to wait on THE PRESIDENT, to inform him of the plan to be carried into operation, to pay the juſt tribute of reſpect to this ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONAGE.

The joy of all ranks of people is extreme, upon the proſpect of our beloved Preſident's arrival in this capital. If any title is proper, none would apply ſo well as that of his being "THE DELIGHT OF HUMAN KIND."

Every meaſure of reſpect and attention will be paid by our worthy and amiable Chief Magiſtrate, which the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth demand, to do the utmoſt juſtice to the merit of THE ILLUSTRIOUS and DISTINGUISHED CHARACTER, which is every moment expected.

NEW-YORK.

EXTRACTS.

OF PAYING DEBTS.—Owe no man any thing.

"FASHION ſhould be ſacrificed to Juſtice—diſcretion, as well as fortitude, is neceſſary in making this ſacrifice.—The deſire of being like others is powerful, and ſhould be gratified in things indifferent.—When faſhion leads to an expence beyond our income we ought to ſtop: To be ſingular, unſocial, and reſolute are characters not to be coveted; but ſtill virtue may require that they ſhould be borne: If we cannot otherwiſe pay what we owe, it is the demand of virtue.

"Some are dragged by faſhion into a gay mode of living—while every expence is a reluctant homage to an idol, for which they have no real reſpect, and in whoſe rites they find no pleaſure. Let us commune with our own hearts.—

What is the conſequence of being unfaſhionable? perhaps to be ridiculed and deſpiſed—but by whom? chiefly by thoſe whoſe approbation and friendſhip no wiſe man would think an acquiſition. But what is the conſequence of being unjuſt? your own heart turns reprover, and condemns you—Poverty comes like an armed man with all its terrors, and without any of its alleviating conſolations:—If the *appearance* of poverty can ſcarcely be ſupported—the *reality* will be intolerable.—

"Your friends and neighbors may recommend faſhionable amuſements, dreſſes, entertainments, &c. but be ſteady to your purpoſe—anſwer them not moroſely, nor with anger:—Canvas their advice—their maxims—and ſeriouſly reflect on the general iſſue of gay and faſhionable life.—Singularity may be cenſured—but a compliance with faſhion does not enſure an exemption from it—Taſte is capricious and cenſorious.

"The want of faſhionable amuſements, and rare dainties will not take away the appetite, nor render repoſe leſs pleaſant: It will not prevent our real friends from viſiting us—nor is their welcome leſs hearty, nor our mutual enjoyments leſs complete.

"Difference of opinion is, after all, a ſlight matter.—The management of what we poſſeſs is properly our own concern—it is therefore not the opinions, the whims, the faſhions of others that we ought to follow—but the real dictates of our own hearts." *(To be continued.)*

"There is ſomething peculiarly delightful to the mind in tracing ſuch analogies between the natural and moral world, as tend to throw light on many important ſubjects, and to confirm our faith in the ſublime doctrines of our holy religion.—The origin and progreſſive ſtages of the butterfly's exiſtence are beautifully illuſtrative of the nature, changes, and future deſtiny of man. The buterfly is produced from a catterpillar, which having moved for a ſeaſon in its lowly narrow ſphere, falls in to a ſtate of torpid inſenſibility. Thus it continues during the gloom of winter; but when the gladſome beam of ſpring appears, it is re-animated, burſts its confinement, ſoars aloft, acquires new beauty, power, and vigour. Its ſcene of action, its enjoyments, its exerciſes are changed; the ſubſtance is retained, but the modification is totally altered: It is at once another, and the ſame.—Attend then to the demonſtrations of annual experience, and ſay—"*Why ſhould it be tho't incredible that God ſhould raiſe the dead?*"

EXTRACT from the MESSIAH.——A POEM.
(By Miss SCOTT.)

HASTEN, GREAT GOD! the long predicted time
When JESUS ſhall be known in every clime;
When the red torch of war no more ſhall burn,
Nor feeling hearts o'er ſlaughter'd millions mourn;
And when, malignant ſcourge of every age,
Shall bigot FURY ceaſe its dreadful rage.
When ever-ſmiling CONCORD's golden chain
Shall bind each clime through Nature's fair domain;
When man his deſtiny divine ſhall prove,
By all the tender charities of love;
When to the child of virtue ſhall be giv'n,
To find ev'n EARTH the bleſſed porch of HEAV'N!

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.

By Capt. CARPENTER, who arrived here yeſterday, in 7 days from Savanna, in Georgia, advices are received, which ſtate that the Commſſioners from the United States for negociating with the Southern Indians have been diſappointed in not being able to effect a Treaty. The cauſes of this failure are not mentioned.

Capt. BURBECK's company which eſcorted the Commiſſioners on this occaſion, were expected to embark for New-York, on board Capt. SCHEMERHORN, the 20th inſt. and may be daily expected.

IT appears by the papers from Boſton, that the inhabitants of that town are making the greateſt preparation to expreſs their reſpect to the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States on his arrival. A grand proceſſion has been determined on, and the ſeveral trades have prepared their reſpective ſtandards for the occaſion. At a late Town Meeting the Hon. Judge Sullivan ſuggeſted the propriety of erecting a permanent Triumphal Arch at the entrance of the Town to remain a laſting memorial of this pleaſing event.

On this happy occaſion all party diſtinctions have ſubſided; all ranks are emulous to expreſs their feelings in the moſt unequivocal, and loyal teſtimonials of attachment to the DELIVERER OF THEIR COUNTRY, whoſe approach like the glorious luminary of Heaven, appears to have totally diſſipated the fog of antifederaliſm.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland that at their late ſeſſions of Aſſembly, held at Newport, a bill was introduced and paſſed into a law for collecting a Revenue, ſaid to be nearly ſimilar to that of the United States—the duties payable in ſolid coin. At the ſame time they made a new eſtabliſhment of revenue officers, and formed the State into diſtricts. Theſe proceedings are conſidered there as an indirect ſtep of the Anties towards a union with their ſiſter States: Moſt of the new appointed officers have been violent in their oppoſition to the Federal Government, having made loud complaints that the fees eſtabliſhed by Congreſs were exorbitant and oppreſſive; but ſince their appointment their tune is much altered—they begin to think themſelves very ſuitable perſons to hold the ſame poſts under the New Government when that State comes into the Union. Notwithſtanding they have paper money at command they appear to be very fond of a little hard caſh, and collect it with ſeverity from the veſſels which bring wood, brick, and fiſh, into their State, to ſupply the ſea port towns with thoſe articles, making them pay conſiderable fees in gold and ſilver.——How can ſuch a deſcription of men have the preſumption to think that Congreſs will continue them in the ſtations they now hold, when that State ſhall accede to the general government? Rather may it be ſuppoſed that men who have been aiding and ſupporting an iniquitous ſyſtem of government in their State, which has defrauded the widow, the fatherleſs children, and the honeſt creditor, of their property, will be conſidered as unſuitable perſons to be employed in poſts of honor and reſponſibility under a wiſe and good government.

A happy revolution of ſentiment is obſerved to have taken place throughout the United States:—Local views, and narrow prejudices are univerſally reprobated.—A generous, national ſpirit, pervades the whole Union: Formerly we uſed to call ourſelves Engliſhmen, Germans, Iriſhmen, Scotchmen, &c. according to the Country from whence we reſpectively originated—but NOW, even the diſtinctions of States are ſcarcely heard—and like other Great Nations, who have riſen to Fame and Empire, we are proud to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Country we inhabit, AMERICANS—a name that ſhall ere long be more defired, and confer greater honor, than that of ROMAN ever did.

Some perſons have affected to deny that the flame of Liberty which burſt out in America, has had any influence in enlightening European nations on this divine ſubject—but abundant evidence in proof of the fact can be adduced.—Ireland encouraged, and animated by our example, and ſucceſs, very early began to aſſert the claims of humanity; and by the efforts of her patriots, has reſcued many invaluable rights from the clutches of tyranny.—It is inconceivable with what avidity the ſtory of the American revolution has been read in France—tranſlations of American publications have been circulated in all parts of that kingdom; and turning the current of ſtudy, and ſpeculation into an inveſtigation of the general, legal, and ſocial rights of man, has enabled her men of genius to aſtoniſh the world by the reſult of their reſearches—the patriots of France, for ſeveral years paſt, have been indefatigable in diſſeminating political knowledge among the people—every well written treatiſe has been obtained from England, and America—and no expence ſpared to have them tranſlated and circulated.—Among other valuable books, the 'DEFENCE OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONS' was very early introduced into that kingdom, and contributed not a little to that blaze of freedom, and patriotiſm, which bids fair to conſume the whole ſyſtem of tyranny—*root and branch*. America may indulge a laudable pride on this occaſion—for the conduct of her illuſtrious allies is a moſt glorious elogium on her own. The world is aſtoniſhed at the diſplays of political knowlege, and information—the juſtneſs, boldneſs, and independency of ſentiment which characteriſe the proceedings of the national aſſembly, and the ſpeeches of many individuals of that truly patriotic and enlightened body of men.—But the foregoing ſketch may in ſome meaſure account for it: for although in point of genius, and greatneſs of original conception, the French nation is equal to any under heaven, yet doubtleſs ſhe has derived immenſe advantages from her neighbours, and particularly from this country. Like America, France appears to conſider that freedom can be ſafe only under the auſpices of a good conſtitution—to this object her labors tend, may ſhe be ſo fortunate as to eſtabliſh one equally free with that, with which Heaven has bleſſed this highly favoured country.

While the ſpirit of freedom is diffuſing its benign influences over thoſe countries where deſpotiſm in its moſt horrid forms once repreſſed every noble and generous exertion of the human mind—may America exult that the perils of her conflict in the ſame arduous cauſe have terminated ſo glorioufly—may ſhe be wiſe to ſecure to herſelf and poſterity the hard earned purchaſe of a ten years ſucceſsful ſtruggle "PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY," under the auſpices of a good government—In vain has ſhe fought, and conquered, if her toils are not to have this iſſue—In vain has ſhe expended blood, and treaſure, if when her *external* enemies are ſubdued, and driven from her coaſts, the reſtleſs ſons of anarchy, and ſtrife, ſhall blaſt her proſpects, by fomenting *internal* diſſentions.

It would be a "retrogradal" ſtep indeed, if after we have piloted the political ſhip into port, we ſhould again commit her to the mercy of the boiſterous elements, without ſails, rudder or ſeamen—but this ſeems to be the object of ſome of the crew, who becauſe they had lungs to *pipe all hands*, conceived their nautical abilities equal to the firſt offices on board, and becauſe the voyage though proſperous has ended without their particular advice, or concurrence, they are for ſetting every thing a float again—and puſhing off on another expedition.

The Engliſh turn every thing into ſterling—Not only the Head of the Governor of the Baſtile has been ſhewn in London at ſo much a ſight; but now forſooth they have got the very Baſtile itſelf, with the whole city of Paris—the grand Proceſſion—and the ſtorming of that famous caſtle, into London, all of which are exhibited on the Stage!

At the Commencement at the Univerſity in New-Haven, on the 9th of September, the degree of Maſter of Arts was conferred on the Hon. MOSES ROBINSON, Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court in Vermont. The degree of Doctor in Phyſic, on Dr. CHARLES KILLEY, of Watford, in Hertfordſhire, Great-Britain; and on the Hon. DAVID RAMSAY, of Charleſton, (S. C.) M. D. in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania. The degree of Doctor of Laws, on the Rev. MANASSAH CUTLER, of Ipſwich, Maſſachuſetts. The degree of Doctor of Divinity, on the Rev. SAMUEL LOCKWOOD, of Andover, Conneictcut.

At a late Town-Meeting, in Boſton Dr. JARVIS, Dr. EUSTACE, Dr. APPLETON, and Meſſ'rs HIGGINSON and DAWES, were choſen to prepare a Congratulatory Addreſs to THE PRESIDENT: Yeſterday week, this addreſs was read to the town, and met the approbation of the citizens.

ARRIVALS.—NEW-YORK.

Monday, Brig Nancy, ——, Virginia. 7 days
Schooner Nautilus, Patterſon, Montego-Bay, 20 days.
Sloop Union, ——, Norfolk. 7 days.
Tueſday Sloop Phil. Packet, Albertſon, Philadelphia, 4, days.
Sloop Nancy, Price, Philadelphia, 4 days.
Sloop Dolphin, Carpenter, Savannah, 7 days.
Brig Friendſhip, Townſend, Briſtol, 57 days.
Sloop Rambler, Deſhong, St. Martins, ——

☞ *IF* JOHN BAYES, *who lately lived with a Farmer at Petapſico-Neck, near Baltimore, and formerly from Northamptonſhire in England, or his ſon* WILLIAM BAYES, *who lived with Robert Robertſon, tavern-keeper, in Redminſter-Townſhip, Pennſylvania, are living and will ſend an account of themſelves, and where they are, or either of them may be found, to* SAMUEL ELAM, *at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage. Information of the deceaſe of either of thoſe perſons, (ſhould ſuch an event have happened) would be eſteemed a favor, directed as above.*

New-York, October 21, 1789.

From the AMERICAN MERCURY.
Published at Hartford, by Mr. ELISHA BABCOCK.

THE OBSERVER.——No. I.

THE value of many civil inſtitutions, cannot be known without a familiar acquaintance with the ſtate of ſome nation wholly deſtitute of them. By this means ſtrangers travelling in the United States, often diſcover excellencies in their political Conſtitutions, and in the ſeveral ſafe-guards to liberty, which are not noticed by the native inhabitants who have always uſed them. A Frenchman or a Spaniard educated within the verge of deſpotic authority, ſees with tranſport a fabric of freedom, and is much more particular in noticing every part, than the American, who accuſtomed by habit, thinks them the immediate works of nature, and that the ſame may be found in all nations—Let Americans thank their God, and admire the wiſdom of their anceſtors, for the patrimony of civil liberty. A perſon who means in future to conſider himſelf a citizen of no one nation, but of the world, begs you to know that you are the favored people of the Almighty Father. It is true you are not rich—neither are you poor—there is more poverty and diſtreſs in a ſingle city of Europe, than in the whole American dominion. Every honeſt man may live in a ſtate of competency; and competence to a wiſe mind is affluence, it is all that human nature can receive. You have no Baſtiles or Inquiſition—no tyrannizing Nobles: None to ſupport but thoſe who are employed in your ſervice. Your rulers are of your own creation—your perſons are ſacred ſo long as you are innocent—and the poor have the ſame acceſs and remedy in your courts of juſtice as the rich. Your public debt if it can be funded and preſerved among yourſelves will be a bond of union, and in this way an advantage.

The public debt, under juſt and fixed regulations, will be an increaſe of circulating property, very ſerviceable to the growth of commerce and manufactures—government cannot be ſupported without a number of officers, who for the public dignity muſt be honorably ſupported; but in the choice of theſe officers all men of merit may ſtand as candidates for appointment—You are not confined as in the old nations of Europe to the beggared ſons of noble families, to whom lucrative places are generally given as a means of expenſive living, which they can obtain in no other way. You have ſeen the federal appointments to office made with a ſurpriſing ſagacity and regard to merit, from a claſs of men who have had the confidence of the people, and are known to poſſeſs eminent genius and integrity in the reſpective departments they fill. Under ſuch direction the wheels of government cannot fail to move ſafely and for the benefit of the whole—— BUT LET THE PUBLIC BE FOREWARNED that the time is now come, in which jealouſy will begin to throw out her ſuſpicions. There have been almoſt innumerable applicants for public offices, many of them men of no genius, and generally of no induſtry; who wiſhed to live an eaſy life on public ſupport. All theſe are diſappointed, and will wiſh to revenge themſelves, by inſinuations againſt the deſigns of government, and the favored perſons who manage our great intereſts. Like an honeſt people, let us deſpiſe every attempt of this nature, until the government hath had time to operate, we ſhall then know its excellencies, and can remedy its defects if there be any.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 28, 1789.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SEPT. 19, 1789.

ESTIMATE of the EXPENDITURE
For the CIVIL LIST of the United States, for the Year 1789.
(CONTINUED.)

In relation to the preſent government.

	Dolls.	*100ths.*
Brought forward,	142,026	50
To the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the 1ſt of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, both days inclusive, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum (five months, 3ds.)	716	66
Additional allowance from the time of his appointment to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſeventy-five days, at two dollars per day,	350	
Principal Clerk in the office of ditto, from the 1ſt of April to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſeventy-five days, at 3 dollors per day,	525	
Engroſſing Clerk, from the 29th of May, to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſeventeen days, at 2 dollars per day,	233	
Chaplain to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the 1ſt of May, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, at 500 dollars per annum,	197	21
Door-keeper to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the 4th of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſeventy-two days, at 3 dollars per day,	514	
[Note. If he is allowed with the Door-keeper of the Senate, his pay from the commencement of the ſeſſion, there will be an addition to be made in this place.]		
Aſſiſtant-Door-keeper to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, from the 4th of April, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, one hundred and ſeventy-two days, at 2 dollars per day,	344	
Serjeant at Arms, from the 12th of May, the time of his appointment, to the 22d of September, one hundred and thirty-four days, at 4 dollars per day,	536	
	145,445	37

For the Department of the Treaſury.

	Dols.	*100ths.*
Secretary of the Treaſury, from the 11th of September, being the day of his appointment, to the end of the year, at 3,500 dollars per annum,	1,069	93
Aſſiſtant of the Secretary of the Treaſury, ſame time, 1500	458	42
Three Clerks to do. for the ſame period, at 450	412	66
Meſſenger and Office-keeper do. at the rate of 150	45	81
Comptroller of the Treaſury, from the 12th of September, the time of his appointment, to the end of the year, at the rate of 2,000 dollars per annum,	611	10
Principal Clerk to do. ſame time, at the rate of 800	244	44
Treaſurer, from the 12th of September, the time of his appointment, to the end of the year, at 2,000 dollars per annum,	611	10
Principal Clerk to ditto, ſame time, at 600 dollars per annum,	183	34
Auditor of the Treaſury, from 12th September, being the time of his appointment, to the end of the year, at 1,500 dollars per annum,	458	42
Principal Clerk to the Auditor, ſame time, at 600 dollars per annum,	183	34
Ten Clerks, being two leſs than the number heretofore employed by the Accomptant and Commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts of the Quarter-Maſters, Commiſſaries, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, and thoſe of the Secret and Commercial Committees; which ſervices, by the preſent arrangement, devolve on the Auditor; eſtimated for the ſame period, at the rate of 450 dollars per annum,	1,375	
To the Regiſter of the Treaſury, from the 12th of September, being the time of his appointment, to the end of the year, at 1,250 dollars per annum,	381	95
Five Clerks in the Regiſter's Office, being the number heretofore employed, as detailed under the preceding head of the Department of the Treaſury, eſtimated for the ſame period with the principal, at the rate of 450 dollars per annum,	687	50
	6,723	

Department of War.

Secretary of the department, from the 12th of September, being the time of his re-appointment, to the end of the year, at the rate of 3,000 dollars per annum,	916	50
Chief Clerk for the ſame period, at the rate of 600 dollars,	183	34
Two Clerks, ſame time, at 450 dollars per annum,	275	
Door-keeper and Meſſenger, ſame time, at 150 dollars per annum,	45	50
	1,420	34

For the Judicial Department.

Computed according to the ſalaries reported by the committee, viz.

	per annum,	
Chief Juſtice,	4,000	
Five aſſociate Judges, each 3,000,	15,000	
Judge of Main Diſtrict,	800	
of New-Hampſhire,	1,000	
of Maſſachſetts,	1,200	
of Connecticut,	1,000	
of New-York,	1,500	
of New-Jerſey,	1,000	
of Pennſylvania,	1,600	
of Delaware,	1,000	
of Maryland,	1,500	
of Virginia,	1,800	
of South-Carolina,	1,800	
of Georgia,	1,600	
of Kentuckey,	800	
Attorney-General,	2,000	
	36,600	
Eſtimated for two months in the year 1789,	6,100	

For incidental and contingent Expenſes relatively to the Civil Liſt.

Under this head are comprehended foreign contingent expenſes, newſpapers for Congreſs, printing journals of Congreſs, ſtationary and wood, together with the rent of the ſeveral offices.

Of the late Congreſs, from the 1ſt of January to the 3d of March, and of the office of their Secretary, to the 30th of June,	486	59
Treaſury Department for one year, eſtimated	450	
Accomptant's office to the 11th of September, do. at	150	
Regiſter's ditto, ditto,	150	
Treaſurer's ditto, ditto,	100	
Commiſſioners for adjuſting the Commiſſary and Quarter-Maſter's Department, to the 8th of May,	126	59
Commiſſioner for adjuſting the Accounts of the Marine, Cloathing and Hoſpital Departments, to the 8th of May,	126	59
Eſtimate expenſe for Comtroller, Treaſurer, Auditor and Regiſter's Office, in ſtationary, on the new Treaſury Department, from the 12th of September, to the end of the year,	150	
Commiſſioners of the General Board for one year, eſtimated at	450	
Commiſſioner of South-Carolina and Georgia, to the 16th of July,	76	31
Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, for one year,	276	60
Foreign contingent expenſes, eſtimated by the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who obſerves, that the contingent expenſes abroad are uncertain, but he eſtimates one year at	3,000	
Secretary of Foreign Affairs now comprehended in the Department of State, for one year, eſtimated	350	
Secretary at War, for one year,	800	
Stationary and contingences for 13 Loan-Officers,	500	
The Door-keeper of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, his eſtimate of the contingent expenſes of the United States, for Wood, &c. for the ſecond Seſſion.	669	50
	7,862	18
Total Expenditures for the Civil Liſt,	243,377	54

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Treaſury.
Treaſury Department, September the 19th, 1789.

ABSTRACT of JOURNAL *of the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SENATE *of the* UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25.

An Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, for the recommitment of a Report upon the mode of communication between the two Houſes, to the Committee originally appointed on the part of the Houſe, and directed by the Speaker to the Preſident, was read, and, upon motion, the acceptance of the Report of the Committee of both Houſes by the Senate the 23d inſtant, was reconſidered, and the recommitment was agreed to on the part of the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a Chaplain, in the manner agreed upon the 15th of April: And the Right Reverend Samuel Provooſt was elected.

On motion, The Committee appointed the 14th inſtant, to determine the mode of keeping the Journals, were inſtructed to conſider, "Whether the Minutes be amended ſo as to record only the act, as it may be agreed on after the Journal ſhall be read on the day following."

A letter from Charles Thompſon, Eſq. dated the 24th of April, 1789, directed to the Preſident of the Senate, purporting his having delivered to General Waſhinton the certificate of his being elected Preſident of the United States, was read and ordered to be filed.

The Committee appointed to conſider of the time, place, and manner in which, and the perſon by whom the oath preſcribed by the Conſtitution ſhall be adminiſtered to the Preſident of the United States, and to confer with a Committee of the Houſe appointed for that purpoſe.

Report, That the Preſident hath been pleaſed to ſignify to them that any time or place which both Houſes may think proper to appoint, and any manner which ſhall appear moſt eligble to them, will be convenient and acceptable to him—That requiſite preparations cannot probably be made before Thurſday next—That the Preſident be on that day formally received by both Houſes in the Senate Chamber—That the Repreſentatives' Chamber being capable of receiving the greater number of perſons, that therefore the Preſident do take the oath in that place, and in the prefence of both Houſes.

That after the formal reception of the Preſident in the Senate Chamber, he be attended by both Houſes to the Repreſentatives' Chamber, and that the oath be adminiſtered by the Chancellor of the State of New-York.

The Committee farther report it as their opinion, that it will be proper that a committee of both Houſes be appointed to take order for conducting the buſineſs.—Read and accepted. Whereupon, Mr. Lee, Mr. Izard, and Mr. Dalton, on the part of the Senate, together with a Committee that may be appointed on the part of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, were empowered to take order for conducting the buſineſs.

An Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives concurring in the appointment of a Committee on their part, to confer with a Committee appointed the 24th inſtant, on the part of the Senate, to conſider and report what Style, &c. it will be proper to annex to the Offices of Preſident and of Vice Preſident," was read by which it appeared that Mr. Benſon, Mr. Ames, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Carroll, and Mr. Sherman, were appointed on the part of the Houſe. Adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

The Committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the Preſident, Reported, That it appears to them more eligible, that the oath ſhould be adminiſtered to the Preſident in the outer gallery adjoining the Senate Chamber than in the Repreſentatives' Chamber, and therefore, ſubmit to the reſpective Houſes the propriety of authoriſing their Committee to take order as to the place where the oath ſhall be adminiſtered to the Preſident, the reſolution of Saturday, aſſigning the Repreſentatives' Chamber as the place, notwithſtanding—Read and accepted.

Reſolved, That after the oath ſhall have been adminiſtered to the Preſident, he, attended by the Vice Preſident and the Members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel, to hear Divine Service, to be performed by the Chaplain of Congreſs already appointed.—Sent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence.

A letter of the 25th inſtant, from the Right Rev. Samuel Provooſt, to the Secretary, ſignifying his acceptance of the appointment of Chaplain to Congreſs, was read, and ordered to be filed. Adjourned.

TEUSDAY, APRIL 28.

A letter was received from the Speaker of the Houſe by the Preſident of the Senate, containing the two following encloſures:

The Report of a joint Committee upon the ceremonial to be obſerved in adminiſtering the oath, &c. to the Preſident, as accepted in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and, A Bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths."

The above mentioned report was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill was read the firſt time, and to-morrow was aſſigned for a ſecond reading.

The Committee appointed to report a mode of communication to be obſerved between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives with reſpect to papers, bills, &c. and to whom the ſubject was recommitted, having again conferred with the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, agreed upon a report: which was read and ordered to lie for conſideration. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

Proceeded to the ſecond reading of the Bill, entitled "An act to regulate the time and manner of adminiſtering certain oaths," and after debate, it was committed to Mr. Strong, Mr. Paterſon, Mr. Read, Mr. Johnſon, and Mr. Henry.

A letter from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to the Vice Preſident was read, communicating the concurrence of the Houſe on a report of a joint Committee, on the mode of communicating papers, bills and meſſages, between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Alſo the concurrence of the Houſe with the Senate on the appointment of a committee, reſpecting the future diſpoſition of the papers, in the office of the Secretary—and Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Cadwallader, and Mr. Jackſon, were joined, Adjourned.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30.

The Report of the Committee on the mode of communication between the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, was taken up, and after debate poſtponed.

Mr. Lee, in behalf of the Committee appointed to take order for conducting the ceremonial of the formal reception, &c. of the Preſident of the United States, having informed the Senate, that the ſame was adjuſted: the Houſe of Repreſentatives were notified, that the Senate were ready to receive them in the Senate Chamber, to attend the Preſident of the United States while taking the oath required by the Conſtitution.—Whereupon, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, preceded by their Speaker, came into the Senate Chamber, and took the ſeats aſſigned them; and the joint Committee, preceded by their Chairman, agreeably to order introduced the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES to the Senate Chamber, where he was received by the VICE PRESIDENT, who conducted him to the Chair; when the Vice Preſident informed him, that "The Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States were ready to attend him to take the oath required by the Conſtitution, and that it would be adminiſtered by the Chancellor of the State of New-York."—To which the Preſident replied, he was ready to proceed:—And being attended to the gallery in front of the Senate Chamber, by the Vice Preſident and Senators, the Speaker and Repreſentatives, and the other public characters preſent, the oath was adminiſtered.—After which the Chancellor proclaimed, "LONG LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The Preſident having returned to his ſeat, after a ſhort pauſe, aroſe and addreſſed the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

(For the Preſident's Speech, ſee our paper of the 2d of May.)

The Preſident, the Vice Preſident, the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, &c. then proceeded to St. Paul's Chapel, where divine ſervice was performed by the Chaplain of Congreſs, after which the Preſident was reconducted to his houſe, by the Committee appointed for that purpoſe.

The Vice Preſident and Senate returned to the Senate Chamber, and,

Upon motion, *Unanimouſly agreed*, That a committe of three ſhould be appointed to prepare an anſwer to the Preſident's Speech—Mr. Johnſon, Mr. Paterſon, and Mr. Carroll, were elected.

Adjourned.

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